

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumbering at his back."

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TERMS OF THE

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Laws of the United States.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Confirming the claim of Alexander Macomb to a tract of land in the territory of Michigan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Alexander Macomb, of the territory of Michigan, be, and he hereby is, confirmed in his right and claim to a tract of land, being an island, situated at the mouth of Detroit river, known by the name of Stoney Island, which was formerly occupied and improved for the benefit of the heirs of William Macomb, deceased, under whom the said Alexander Macomb now claims title; and upon a regular plat and survey of the said island, and being returned into the office of the commissioner of the land office, a patent shall be granted for the aforesaid island or tract of land: Provided, That the confirmation and grant, to Alexander Macomb, hereby made and directed, shall not prejudice the legal claim (if such there be) of any other person to the same tract of land.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 2, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT,

For the relief of Phoebe Stuart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, directed to place on the pension list, Phoebe Stuart, widow of James Stuart, deceased, under the provisions of an act passed the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, making provision for the widows and orphans of the militia who had died in the service of the United States.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of John Rice Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle, on equitable principles, the account of John Rice Jones, for services rendered, and expenses incurred, as an interpreter and translator of the French language, to the board of commissioners appointed for inquiring into the validity of claims to land in the district of Kaskaskia, and the amount found to be due on such settlement, shall be paid to him, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, The sum to be paid shall not exceed two hundred and eighty-one dollars.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

In behalf of the Connecticut Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there be granted to the Connecticut Asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, a township of land, or a tract of land equal thereto, to be located under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, in tracts of not less than four entire sections each, in any of the unlocated lands of the United States, to which the Indian title has been extinguished; which land shall be and forever remain to the use of said asylum, for the education and instruction of deaf and dumb persons, or if said asylum shall sell said land, which they are authorized to do, the money arising from such sale shall be and remain forever to the same use.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Harold Smyth.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Harold Smyth, late a captain by brevet in the army of the United States, and quarter master at Fort Mifflin, upon the principles of equity and justice.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, supplementary to an act, entitled "an act for the relief of Thomas Wilson."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That [the] secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to revise, adjust, and settle, the accounts and claims of Thomas Wilson, arising under his contracts entered into with the department of war, dated third and fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and three, that all the powers vested in the accounting officers of the war department, by an act of congress for the relief of Thomas Wilson, passed on the eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to the accounting officers of the treasury department, by the act supplementary thereto, passed on the twenty-eighth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, be, and are hereby, vested in the secretary of war.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Aquila Giles.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Aquila Giles, on account of a warrant issued by B. Lincoln, dated December twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and eighty-two, and tested by Joseph Carleton, expressing on its face to have issued for the balance of his pay as major for that year, for five hundred dollars, and the amount which may be found due shall be paid to the said Aquila Giles out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That any sum or sums of money with which he may stand charged on the books of the treasury be first deducted out of said amount.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Extending the term of half-pay pensions to the widows and children of certain officers, seamen and marines, who died in the public service.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where provision has been made by law for five years half pay to the widows and children of officers, seamen, marines, who were killed in battle, or died of wounds received in battle, or who died in the naval service of the United States, during the late war, the said provision shall be continued for the additional term of five years, in each case, respectively, making the provision equal to ten years half-pay, which shall be paid in the manner and out of the fund heretofore designated by law; and the said pensions shall also cease for the reasons mentioned in the said law.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Robert McCalla and Matthew H. Joutet.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the accounts of Robert McCalla, late a major in the service of the United States, and Matthew H. Joutet, late paymaster to the twenty-eighth regiment of infantry, upon the principles of equity and justice: Provided, That it shall appear that the said Robert McCalla and Matthew H. Joutet have not been guilty of any misconduct or default in failing to render their accounts for settlement.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Henry Bateman.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a patent shall be granted to Henry Bateman, for the north-east quarter of section thirty, of township fourth south, and range six east, of the second principal meridian, in the Jeffersonville district, on the final settlement certificate which has been returned to the general land office, for the payment of the principal of the purchase money on the said quarter section of land.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Daniel Moss.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of war be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue to Daniel Moss, of the city of New York, a military warrant for one hundred acres of land, for revolutionary services, in lieu of a warrant alleged to have been issued to said Moss in one thousand eight hundred and seven, and to have been lost.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle and adjust the accounts of B. and P. Jourdan, brothers, of the state of Louisiana, not exceeding in

amount the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars; and that the same be paid out of any appropriated money in the treasury.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of George M. Brook and Edmund P. Kennedy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized to audit and settle the respective accounts of Lieutenant Colonel George M. Brook and Captain Edmund P. Kennedy, in such manner, and upon such terms, as may be reasonable and just.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of John B. Timberlake.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, in the settlement of the accounts of John B. Timberlake, a purser in the navy, to allow him a credit of three thousand eight hundred and thirty-three cents; this sum having been drawn by the late lieutenant John Trippe, while in the command of the United States schooner Enterprise, over and above his pay and emoluments, from the said John B. Timberlake, the purser of the said vessel.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 2, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Michael Hogan.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the claim of Michael Hogan, for damages done to his house in Utica, by a detachment of troops in the service of the United States, quartered therein, in February, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and the amount so found due shall be paid to said Michael Hogan, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the sum so paid shall be in full for all demands, and that it shall not exceed in the whole eleven hundred dollars.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Rees Hill.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the accounting officers of the treasury department be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle the account of Rees Hill, late a colonel of militia, in the service of the United States, for moneys advanced by him to defray the necessary expenses of the troops under his command, while in service as aforesaid, in such manner as may be just and equitable, reimbursing him any sums he may have paid as interest on moneys loaned, to make the advances aforesaid.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within the state of Illinois.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said state of Illinois, as elsewhere within the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said state shall be one district, and be called the Illinois district. And a district court shall be held therein, to consist of one judge, who shall reside in the said district, and be called a district judge. He shall hold, at the seat of government of the said state, two sessions annually, on the first Mondays in May and December; and he shall, in all things, have and exercise the same jurisdiction and powers, which were by law given to the judge of the Kentucky district, under an act, entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the United States." He shall appoint a clerk for the said district, who shall reside and keep the records of the court, at the place of holding the same, and shall receive, for the services performed by him, the same fees to which the clerk of the Kentucky district is entitled for similar services.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the judge of the said district court, the annual compensation of one thousand dollars, to commence from the date of his appointment; to be paid quarterly yearly, at the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed in the said district, a person learned in the law, to act as attorney for the United States, who shall, in addition to his stated fees, be paid, by the United States, two hundred dollars, as a full compensation for all extra services.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a marshal be appointed for the said district, who shall perform the same duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees, as are prescribed to marshals in other districts; and shall, moreover, be entitled to the sum of two hundred dollars annually, as a compensation for all extra services.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of Hannah Ring and others.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, in the revolutionary war, passed the eighteenth day of March, eighteen hundred and eighteen, shall be construed to authorize the secretary of war to place on the pension list Jonathan Ring, a soldier in the revolutionary war, now insane, of the date of the eleventh day of July, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and that the receipt of the said Hannah Ring, his wife, during his insanity, shall be sufficient for the pension allowed by the said act.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said act shall be also construed to authorize the secretary of war to place on the pension list John Frink, a soldier in the revolutionary war, now insane, of the first day of May, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and that the receipt of Luther Frink, his son, shall be sufficient for the pension allowed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said act shall be also construed to authorize the secretary of war to place on the pension list Abraham Edwards, a mariner in the revolutionary war, now insane, of the date of the first of July, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and the receipt of Joseph Edwards, his son, shall be sufficient for the pension allowed by this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said act shall be also construed to authorize the secretary of war to place on the pension list Thomas Lucas, a soldier in the revolutionary war, now insane, of the date of the fourteenth of January, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and that the receipt of the wife of the said Thomas Lucas, or his guardian, shall be sufficient for the pension allowed by the said act.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 6, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Supplementary to the act entitled "an act to authorize and empower the president managers of the Washington Turnpike Company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend and make their turnpike road to or from Georgetown, in the district of Columbia, through the said district, to the line thereof."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the law of the state of Maryland, entitled, "a supplement to an act entitled an act to incorporate a company to make a turnpike road from the line of the district of Columbia, where it crosses the post road leading from Georgetown to Fredericktown, through Montgomery and Frederick counties, to Fredericktown," passed in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, be, and the same is hereby, declared to be in full force within the district of Columbia.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAS. BARBOUR,

President of the Senate, pro tempore.

March 3, 1819—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

Indian Treaties.

JAMES MONROE,

President of the United States of America, TO ALL AND SINGULAR TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded, between the United States of America, and the Potawatamie nation of Indians, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, on the second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, by commissioners on the part of the said United States, and certain chiefs and warriors of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a treaty made and concluded at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Potawatamie nation of Indians.

Art. 1. The Delaware nation of Indians cede to the United States all their claim to land in the state of Indiana.

Art. 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States, agree to provide for the Delaware a country to reside in, upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same.

Art. 3. The United States also agree to pay the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded; which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States; and to furnish the Delawares with one hundred and twenty horses, not to exceed in value forty dollars each; and a sufficient number of pelicans, to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi; and a quantity of provisions, proportioned to their numbers, and the extent of their journey.

Art. 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements, for the term of three years, from the date of this treaty, if they so long require it.

Art. 5. The United States agree to pay the Delawares a perpetual annuity of four thousand dollars, which, together with all annuities which the United States, by any former treaty, engaged to pay them, shall be paid in silver, at any place, to which they may remove.

Art. 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

Art. 7. One half section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely: Isaac Woody, Samuel Cassman, Elizabeth Petchaka, and Jacob Dick, and one quarter of a section of land shall be granted to each of the following persons, namely, Solomon Tindell, and Bononi Tindell, all of whom are Delawares; which tracts of land shall be located, after the country is surveyed, at the first creek above the old fort, on White river, and running up the river; and shall be held by the persons herein named, respectively, and their heirs, but shall never be conveyed or transferred without the approbation of the president of the United States.

Art. 8. A sum, not exceeding thirteen thousand three hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-five cents, shall be paid by the United

States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware nation, and shall be expended by the Indian agent, at Piqua, and Fort Wayne, agreeably to a schedule, this day examined and approved by the commissioners of the United States.

Art. 9. This treaty, after the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass, and Benjamin Parke, commissioners aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Delaware nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands, at St. Mary's, in the state of Ohio, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Jonathan Jennings,

Lewis Cass,

B. Parke.

Kitcheeland, or Anderson
Lapahnie, or big bear
James Nanticoke
Apacahund, or white eyes
Captain Killbuck
The Beaver
Netahopuna
Captain Tunis
Captain Ketchum
The Cat
Ben Beaver
The War Mallet
Captain Caghook
The Buck
Petchennanals
John Quake
Queenanghoothmait
Little Jack

In presence of
James Dill, secretary to the commissioners.
William Turner, secretary.
John Johnston, Indian Agent.
H. F. Stickney, S. I. A.
John Conner.
William Conner, Interpreter.
John Kinzie, Sub. Agt.
G. Godfrey, Sub. Agt.
John F. Ch

COMMERCE.

The following letter contains an interesting view of the state of commerce in England, at the time it was written; since which, so far from having improved, it has become less and less favorable. This is a subject which begins to interest not our Merchants only, but our Farmers and Planters too, in a manner which must have the effect of rousing their attention to it. Flour, the staple of the middle states, brings only about half the price it did twelve months ago; cotton, not much better, and every other article of commerce declining. It is natural to seek for all information which may throw light on this state of trade, and on the path which lies before us. We shall collect for the information of our readers whatever may serve this purpose.

A letter from a merchant in England, to another in New-York.

Liverpool, Jan. 23d, 1819.

The present important state of trade, we trust, will be deemed of sufficient interest for adhering to the usual custom, at the commencement of the year, of addressing you in a printed form, and submitting to your consideration an abstract of the commercial intercourse between our respective countries during the last year, together with some remarks on its present situation, and prospective probable character.

The import of ashes into this port has been, from the

	1818.	1817.
United States	11,864	12,883
Canada	7,682	12,888
Ireland	265	842
Baltic	1,477	622

Showing a decrease in our imports the last year, of 5,447 barrels. The imports into other parts of Great Britain, are 1,255 barrels more than in 1817; the decrease of imports, therefore, is 3,992 barrels. The stock of American pot ashes in Liverpool, on the 1st inst. were 6000 barrels, viz: 3,700 Montreal, and 2,300 U. States. The stock of pearl-1600 barrels, being 1000 bbls. less of each description, and both rate 3s. to 5s. per cwt. lower than at the same period last year.

THE IMPORT OF QUERCITRON BARK.

Into Liverpool.	Rest of G. Britain.	Total.
In 1817, was 4600	715	Total 5315
1818, 4120	465	4585

Decrease of 470 250 Total dec. 720

While our stock in Liverpool is 5000 casks, being 1000 more than last year. Prices rule 1s. to 2s. per cent. lower.

The annexed tables shew the imports of cotton into Great Britain in the last year to have been 668,799 bags, being an increase on the imports of 1817 of 186,275 bags; the consumption has been 422,700 more than in 1817; the exports 59,500; the existing stocks 351,800, or 186,430 more than at the same period last year.

To this important and principal branch of your commerce, too great consideration cannot be paid, nor endeavors used, to elucidate its present and to form a correct opinion as to its probable future situation. These may now be obvious; yet, a clear consideration of this subject may lead us more distinctly to view the important changes occurring in this trade, which appear to be of too marked a character to be slightly noticed.

It may be well, therefore, to consider the difficulty of forming a proper estimate of the rate at which cotton and rice can be shipped from the United States, with safety to the shipper, or with a chance of profit for the markets of their consumption now no longer depend, as in recent years, on the extent of the U. States' crops, but the trade having been driven, in a great measure, by political causes, to other success of supply, cannot easily be recalled from the new channels into which it has been diverted. The East Indies particularly, and the Brazils, now compete with the United States in affording supplies of these most important articles of export, sufficient to induce the greatest caution in making shipments, and to point out the hazard in dealing in them, except at moderate prices.

Our anticipation of these circumstances will be shewn by a comparison of our advances with the result exhibited in the annexed tables; and the losses then expected, which have accrued to nearly every shipper of cotton. In our respects of Dec. 1817, while the imports of that year had exceeded the consumption, it was stated—that the high prices which for several years preceding had been, and at that period were, given for cotton, acting as an extraordinary and continued stimulus to its culture, in every portion of the globe where it could be raised, very large supplies might naturally be expected from all quarters; particularly from the East Indies, where the land being rich, the labor remarkably cheap, it could in all probability be offered at a cheaper rate than from any other country; and while these cottons had always interfered with the inferior descriptions of Upland, they would, from the great encouragement given, doubtless be gradually improved in quality, as well as excessively increased in quantity.

The continued adaptation, by the spinners, of their machinery to the East India cottons, which have met, in the last year, an increased consumption of 26,000 bags, while that of American has decreased 12,000—the great increase of imports from that quarter, and general excess over the consumption, have proved the correctness of these anticipations. The cause which has produced such an excess of the imports from the crops of 1817, over the consumption, still existing, little doubt can be entertained, from the continued encouragement given to the culture of this article, but that the quantity raised will be more than adequate to the consumption, in a far greater ratio than it has hitherto been; and although the means of purchasing in

India are likely to become more circumscribed, whereby a temporary diminution of export from that quarter may occur, yet these supplies, of themselves so much more useful, must be directed to Europe, and in this country they meet an existing stock already adequate to three quarters of a year's demand. The prospects for this article are therefore extremely unfavorable, and, although the consumption is greater than has been hitherto known, being now 9000 bags weekly, except at prices sufficiently low to induce the spinners to abandon in a great measure the use of East India cotton, must be hazardous.

The import of American rice into this country has decreased, in consequence of more than usual having been directed to the continent. The import into Liverpool, including Brazil and East India, in the last year, has been 5,340 tons, against 6390 in 1817; giving an increase of import, principally of East India, 10,200 tons. The consumption of rice in this country falls principally on East India in consequence of being admitted free of duty; while a duty is imposed on that of other countries of—per cwt. The future currency of this article, during the present general abundance and cheapness of grain, must be very precarious, depending as it does on the events of the continent, and the uncertain extent of future supplies from India.

The import of foreign wheat into the kingdom has been greater than in any former year. Of our present stock of 90,000 bbls. of American flour, three fourths are sour. The imports last year into this port have been 350,000 barrels, while in 1817 they were 340,000. From the inconvenience caused by the fluctuations in prices, from the sudden inundations of foreign grain, little doubt is entertained but our present corn laws will undergo an early revision, and the maximum be fitted at a higher rate, or a duty imposed on imports.

The prices of flaxseed, at all times very precarious, depend almost entirely on the extent of supplies from the United States, and the wants of Ireland. Flax is now at a price which pays the farmer well; a good demand of sowing is consequently looked for in the spring. The quantity exclusive of home saved seed, usually sown in Ireland, is 32,000 hds; in 1817 there were sown 32,178; and in 1818, 47,605. The season last year was fine, and rather more home seed saved than in 1817; their imports were 50,426 hds; of which 32,230 were American; 6,472 Russia; 11,119 Dutch, and 826 British; of which were branded sound 49,717.

Quantity of old at the commencement of the sowing season in 1818, rebranded sound 6,159

Sown in Ireland, in 1818 47,607

Leaving their stock, 5th July 1818 8,269

Of which probably 5 or 6000 will remain over until the next season, fit for sowing.

Our imports of tar have been 67,142 barrels, against 17,856 in 1818; but the consumption has been very great, so that our present stock is but 25,000 bbls. against 17,000 at the close of 1817. The general import into other parts of Great Britain has been by no means commensurate with ours, being little more than 100,000.

The imports of turpentine have greatly increased, being 49,750 bbls. and casks to this port, against 34,000 in 1817. The remaining general imports have been 61,642 casks, against 37,000 in 1817. The stocks are also greater, being here 12,000 bbls. against 5000 at the same period last year.

Contrary to all former calculations, and information from every quarter of the U. States, respecting the quantity of tobacco that would be exported in 1818, they have been remarkably great. It has now gained general credit, that, in the year ending on the 1st October last, the exports have been 80 to 83,000 hds.

Besides loading at that date in Virginia, for London and this port 11,000 Calculated to remain there afterwards, and on the Roanoke 7,000 Remaining in Kentucky, besides Maryland, & what remained in the Northern states 3,000

106,309

To meet the consumption of Europe, which may be fairly estimated at 68 to 70,000 hds. annually, of United States' tobacco.

Instead, therefore, of the exports of 1818, being, according to the general expectation, about the same as in 1817, when they were only 63,000 hds. to 1st October, of which 57,000 came to Europe, and were inadequate to the consumption by 10 to 13,000 hds. a material surplus is given; and admitting the crops of Virginia, Maryland and Georgia, to have failed by 12,000 hds. or more, as has been estimated, the supplies would still be more than sufficient; but it is now believed that the excess of the western crops will be fully adequate to make up their deficiency. The public opinion in Europe, which was founded on the best information that could be procured, is therefore completely changed.

An unusual proportion of the above exports have been directed to this country, where an immense accumulation of stock, amounting to 30,000 hds. now exists. Our market consequently depends, notwithstanding the trade has very limited stocks, on an export demand, which it is the more reasonable to expect, since no continental orders were executed in autumn. But it has not yet appeared; while the prices of tobacco

on the continent continue below ours, and the season previous to new supplies is becoming more and more curtailed; an important change must not only occur in their markets, but great and unprecedented must our exports soon become, to prevent a further depression, or cause a favorable change.

With so heavy an export in 1818, from the United States, although the stocks are not easily ascertained, it is sufficient to account for such a deficiency on the continent as we have hitherto been led to imagine.

The market, therefore, has an unpromising appearance; the heavy stocks of produce in this country, and losses on nearly all imports have caused a general and increasing pressure on trade, affecting, of course, all its branches; and the large stocks of tobacco held by the middle men, though of itself advantageous, prevent any temporary benefit which might be afforded by speculation; the scarcity of money also, on the continent, operates materially on that considerable export, which alone can afford a permanent improvement.

With this unexpected change of circumstances, and to such changes, as they rise, must every mercantile opinion be adapted, and by considerations which arise from them, under the peculiarly depressed state of commerce, the market has been borne down to its present situation; from whence it is obvious that it cannot be extricated, but by adventurous causes.

In advertent to the heavy losses which have occurred during the last two years to nearly every shipper of the produce of the United States, and investigating the causes of so much disappointment, cannot but appear evident, that, without a complete change in the system of its trade, a different result of future operations cannot be expected.

The extravagant price of produce, arising from the great facility with which money has hitherto been raised in the United States, has precluded all chance of profit to the exporter; and until commercial operation depend more on capital than in the facility of credit, the prices of produce are not likely to bear a relative proportion to those of the markets of its consumption, nor to be governed otherwise than by that speculative spirit which induces the purchase of produce, not with a view to its ultimate destination, but to resale; the foreign market becoming merely the dernier resort from the inability of holders to realize any further profits at home.

The result has been materially prompted by the great competition of the foreign commission merchants for the trade of the United States, who force it by joining in shipments and by heavy advances, which, whilst it has the injurious effect of aiding speculation of enhancing the cost of produce, has the still greater of reducing its value abroad, by the consequent necessity of urging sales.

The losses in the American, have been fully equalled in the trade with the East Indies and Brazils. For that tendency to enter into hazardous and speculative operations, which arose during a long period of war, when occasionally large profits were realized, as much by chance as by regular calculation, has by no means subsided since the peace. The general competition in trade to which this has given rise, has been productive of those very injurious effects which are now most sensibly felt by the general and increasing pressure on trade, which, now, as on all similar occasions, has a depreciating effect on even those branches of commerce which are not apparently connected with the others that have caused it. And while, during a general state of peace, commerce should naturally be adapted to it, in forming our calculations we must not lose sight of these new sources from which increasing supplies of produce are derived, which formerly were to be obtained only from distinct and certain quarters; especially in the principal articles of produce of the United States.

The cultivation of tobacco in Europe, and in the western portion of the United States, has completely changed the former character of its trade; whilst in Rice and Cotton the East Indies and Brazils present a formidable competition; and Grain and Flour, in the event of deficiency in our own crops; incalculable supplies, from the neighboring states of Europe, can immediately be derived. A profitable trade with the United States, therefore, can only be expected, when she meets this competition by the proportionate value of their produce.—Com. Advertiser.

Latest From Europe.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The claims of the English merchants on the court of Russia for the value of 140 vessels and cargoes under neutral flags, detained by the government at Petersburg in the year 1810, are likely at length to be adjusted; it will be recollected that a deputation at the head of which was Mr. Alderman Bowyer, was sent from London to the Russian capital, to seek compensation from the Emperor for losses sustained by British subjects. As the Emperor Alexander was at Aix la Chapelle at the time of the arrival of the deputation, the memorial was forwarded to our minister, and from him to the hands of the emperor. An answer to it has now been received, and we are informed that it is of a satisfactory nature. The amount is very large, and the whole 140 vessels had valuable cargoes on board, chiefly in colonial produce.

Letters have been received to the 23d ult. from Gibraltar, by which it appears that the plague on the coast of Africa, instead of diminishing with the cold weather, was increasing to an alarming ex-

tent. The only information with regard to the ravages committed by it, was brought to the British fortress by the vessel appointed by the governor to sail at stated periods, as no private trading ships were allowed to have any communication with the Barbary coast. According to the latest advices, one or two hundred persons died daily of the disease.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

Royal Ordinance.—LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, &c.

Agreeably to the 27th article of the constitutional charter,

We have ordained, and do ordain as follows:—

Art. 1. The following are appointed members of the chamber of peers.

(Here follow the names of fifty-nine, among whom are the following.)

Our cousin, the Marshal Duke d'Albufera.

The Marquis d'Aragnon.

Count Becker, Lieutenant General.

Baron Bastard de l'Etang, Chief President of the Royal Court of Lyons.

Count Chaptal.

Our cousin, the Duke de Cadore.

Our cousin, the Marshal Duke de Dantzick.

Viscount Dijon, Lieutenant General.

Our cousin, the Marshal Prince d'Eckmuhl.

Viscount d'Houé eto.

Our cousin, the Marshal Count Jourdan.

Count Lacépède.

Count Latour-Maubourg.

Count Reille, Lieutenant General.

Count Rapp, Lieutenant General.

Count de Sussy.

Our Cousin, the Marshal Duke de Treviso.

Art. 2. The terms of the first part of our Ordinance of 25th August, 1817, are specially dispensed with in favor of the above named peers. In consequence whereof, the said peers will immediately take their seats in the chamber of peers, although they may not previously have established the *majorité* required by the act above mentioned.

[Part omitted.]

Given at our Castle of the Thuilleries, the 5th day of the month of March, in the year of Grace, 1819, and the 24th of our reign.

By the King.—(Signed) LOUIS.

The minister secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, president of the council of ministers.

The Marquis Deszosses.

PARIS, MARCH 11.

Yesterday there was a grand council, which commenced, at one, and continued until half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

The definitive organization of the national guards is referred to the King's ministers, and will soon be discussed in council.

Yesterday the Memoirs of Count Las Casas were seized at the bookseller's L'Huillier.

It is not ascertained when the projects of law concerning the press, the journals, and the trial by jury, will be presented to the chamber—but it appears certain, notwithstanding what has been said in one of the papers, that they will not be submitted to the chamber during the present week.

It is asserted, that in compliance with the order of the king, the minister of the interior has given directions to different statues, to execute marble statues of Pascal, Montaigne, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, La Fontaine, and Montesquieu, which are to be placed in the cities which gave birth to these great men.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 4.

The emperor of Russia has written a very friendly autograph letter to the sultan, recommending to the Porte the amicable arrangement of the still disputed points arising from the treaty of Bucharest. It is hoped, with the more reason, that this unusual step will have a favorable influence on the negotiations of Baron Stroganoff, as the two emperors both desire the maintenance of peace, and a part of the late difference is really adjusted.

The celebrated traveller, known by the name of Ali Bey, who was on a pilgrimage to Mecca, with the caravan, died not far from Damascus. The Pacha, by virtue of his title to inherit the effects of all pilgrims who died on the road, has taken possession of all his property, including the valuable instruments and manuscripts.

STOCKHOLM, FEB. 23.

Winter, crowned with snow, has been joyfully welcomed in the mining countries as an old friend. The roads are now covered with hundreds of vehicles conveying ore and coals.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 26.

They talk of several bloody scenes which it is affirmed, have taken place on the frontiers of Prussian Saxony. Among others, it is stated, that a custom-house officer, in a town in a Thuringe, was murdered in his bed the first night after he had arrived there.

ROME, FEB. 27.

There have set out from hence, for the Island of St. Helena, the following four individuals:—Dr. Vitelli, a physician of great talents, a native of Corsica (a priest); Professor Antonmarchi, a surgeon, hitherto attached to the University of Pisa; the Abbe Bonavista, a priest of a native of Corsica, in the employ of the princess Borghese, who is appointed apostolic missionary by the Propaganda Fide, and who is to be employed as Almoher to the catholic colony of Saint Helena; and lastly, a cook, destined for the household service of Bonaparte.

These individuals, furnished with passports from the English Ministry, are to proceed to Ostend. They are to enter into an engagement not to quit St. He-

lena so long as Bonaparte lives, unless sent away by the English government. The sending of the priest is at the particular instance of Cardinal Fesch, who addressed a request to that effect, supported by the recommendation of the Holy Father to the Earl Bathurst.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EASTPORT, APRIL 10.

By the Leod, Woodward, arrived at this port, yesterday, from Trinidad, received from a very intelligent gentleman, at that place, and who very recently returned from the theatre of war, the following brief abstract of the latest intelligence from Venezuela.

Port-Spain, March 15.

Late dispatches received at Augustura, from Gen. Paez, dated the 15th ult. announced the retreat of the Spanish army over the Aruca. Morillo, after an ineffectual attempt to bring Paez to a general action, was rapidly retracing his steps towards the Apure. His object is to regain the cultivated country, finding it impossible to draw supplies from the plains, in which he was harassed continually by 2500 cavalry. The detachments he had sent out in quest of subsistence had been uniformly cut off by Paez's cavalry, and from the time of crossing the Aruca till that of his recrossing it, and marching as far as Concepcion, Morillo had lost 1200 men and a field piece. He had circulated (in writing) a boastful proclamation to Valerios, or inhabitants of the plains, dated the 5th, to which Paez had replied by a keenly satirical address (by way of comment) on the 15th February.

The artillery and infantry, (2000) left on the island before Urbana, in the Orinoco, were proceeding by forced marches to re-unite themselves with Paez. They will be reinforced by 420 English and Irish soldiers, it having been Bolivar's intention to await there the arrival of two thousand English, daily expected &c. Gen. Bolivar set out from Angostura, on the 27th ult. on his return to the army.

Col. Hursler's regiment and the remainder of col. English's expedition, are looked for daily. They will probably, be associated with the 600 at Margarita, whither Gens. Urdumeta and Valdez, Col. Nedham, the adjutant general of that division, have gone with about 60 English sailors—who will assist in making gun boats or other vessels. Associated with 500 Margaritanes, &c. they will make a descent upon the coast at—, and form a junction with the division commanded in the provinces of Barcelona and Cumana, to be commanded by Gen. Marinos, Sarozas, Monagza, and perhaps Bermendez' forces, will constitute this army. Gen. Monogaz was at the point of death from an attack of fever. News of decisive operations may be looked for from day to day. Should these forces not complete the object of independence, though the supposition is improbable, the troops arrive from England will unquestionably expel the remnant of Morillo's corps from Venezuela. This will be a work of the greater facility, as Morillo has suffered greatly.—Paez writes, that the prisoners taken were more like skeletons than living men. Add to this, he, Morillo, has above 400 miles of plains to traverse, exposed continually to the enemy's cavalry, his own being annihilated, and not a head of cattle in his camp.

The congress was deliberating on various regulations, and on a fundamental law or constitution, to be proposed to the people for their approbation. This is the substance of the latest news. More important events will soon challenge more regard than this hasty epitome.

We also received by the above vessel Trinidad papers to the 13th ult. but they contain nothing of importance.

NEW YORK, APRIL 24.

We learn from capt. Whitmarsh, of the schooner Telegraph, from Curacao, that a Dutch government schooner had been dispatched to Lagaira to ascertain the state of that place. She returned to Curacao the 30th March with intelligence that the port was in a rigorous state of blockade by the squadrons of Brion and Taylor, and that the royalists had laid an embargo on all vessels in port.

General Morillo is retreating with the remainder of his army, after having been defeated near Apure, by the patriot army, under the command of Gen. Paez. It is hoped that the remainder of Morillo's army will be completely destroyed before they cross the river. It is also fully hoped, that if Morillo and his army are destroyed in the present campaign, the part of the province of Venezuela under the Spanish control, will tamely yield to the patriots, whence the independence of the republic of Venezuela, will be firmly established. The congress of Venezuela has been reinstalled, and Gen. Bolivar is president ad interim. The result of Brion's attack on the royal squadron, which were laying in the bay of Eumana, has not been heard of. In short the successes of the patriots are going on with great rapidity, aided by worthy foreigners who have come to immortalize their name in support of the patriot cause. Already 3,000 men have arrived a Guayana from England. There is a rumor going on here, that Lima has been taken by the patriots, and that 2000 Spanish soldiers have been captured at sea by the Buenos Ayrean squadron.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, April 4th, 1819.

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Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, dated St. Thomas, March 30.

By a vessel just arrived from Curacao, news had been received by a vessel arrived there from Carthage, that the

governor of Panama had written to the governor of Carthage, for all the forces he could muster for his succour, as he dreaded an instant attack from the independent army, which after having taken Lima, was then advancing rapidly to the northward, no doubt to attack his post. It is also stated, that of the fleet which some time ago had sailed from Spain for Peru, the crew of one vessel had mutinied, and carried her into Valparaiso, giving information that the rest of the squadron were in a similar state. On receiving these accounts the government of Valparaiso immediately despatched the same vessel, together with the rest of the squadron then in port, to intercept them, which they accordingly effected; and after exchanging a few shot, the whole Spanish fleet joined them. They immediately proceeded to Callao, under the Spanish flag, forwarded the dispatches taken on board the squadron, to the Viceroy, and debarked the whole of their forces, which were received with every demonstration of joy. They immediately set out for Lima, and took peaceful possession of that city, the government supposing them to be friends.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 26.

The capture of Lima, the Metropolis of Peru, and the intended movement from thence, on the Pacific coast, towards the Panama, or famous isthmus of Darien, are operations which if conducted with common prudence by the patriots will be crowned with complete success. The occasional reverses of the patriots on the Venezuelan coast of the Atlantic, are thus amply counterbalanced by their victorious career on the Pacific.—Wash. City Gaz.

Capt. Whitmarsh, in 20 days from Curacao, arrived at New York, on the 22d April, informs that about an hour before he sailed, information was received by a Dutch government schooner, that Lagaira was blockaded by a squadron under Admiral Brion's flag; an embargo was laid on all vessels at that place and Porto Cavello in consequence of the appearance on the coast of the Patriot squadron. It was also reported that the royalists had recently been several times defeated on the Main.—Ib.

A Col. Eyre has raised in Galway, Ireland, two regiments of 1200 men each, for service in New Grenada, South America.—Ib.

Amongst the late batch of peers, recently made in France, we find no less than six of Napoleon's old marshals, namely: the Duke of Albufera—Duke of Cornegiana—Duke of Dantzic—Prince of Eckmuhl—Count Jourdan—Duke of Treviso. Also, Admirals Truguet, Verhuel, and Messrs. Chaptal, Lacépède, Latour Maubourg, Portalis, Rapp, &c. &c.—Phil. Gaz.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 27.

We perceive, with much satisfaction, by the Price Current in Day and Turner's "New York Shipping and Commercial List," that the premium on Spanish Dollars is down to 43 per centum. Stock of the bank of the United States is quoted, on the 23d instant, in New York, at 102 1/2 to 103. The Price Current of Stocks, &c. is a barometer which, at the present moment, is regarded with deep interest by those who intuitively dread the reflux of a baseless paper currency.—Nat. Intel.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) APRIL 17.

The ship Lion, Townsend, arrived here from Canton, has brought to this country three natives of Madison's Island, in the South-Sea, which, it will be recollected, was taken possession of by Com. Porter, in the frigate Essex, in November, 1813, for the United States. Two of them are young men, upwards of 20 years old probably, and the other a lad of about 12. They are copper-colored, and tattooed according to their custom, by puncturing the skin and introducing a dark liquid, which has a singular appearance. They appear to be in offensive youths, and, as they are American citizens, having been adopted into the great American family, we trust they will be treated with kindness and hospitality.—Patriot.

VIOLENT STORM.

The chimneys of several houses in the town of Frankfort, were blown down by the wind on Friday last, and the buildings much injured; the roofs of the two public offices, and of Mr. Hanna's new building, were nearly destroyed by the falling of chimnies.—Rep.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

The Vesta came up the falls yesterday, she sails for Cincinnati this day.

The following Boats at N. Orleans, April 18.

Rifeman, bound for Cumberland and Kaskaskia.

Shelby, for Louisville.

Rising States, partly loaded.

James Ross, had not commenced loading.

Cincinnati, do.

Washington, do.

Vesuvius, from Natchez.

St. Louis, for St. Louis.

Kentucky, arrived from Red River.

Boats bound for Louisville would take freight at three cents.

The Tamerlane sailed on yesterday, from Shippingport, for New Orleans.

Louisville Pub. Adv. May 8.

Frankfort, May 7.

LAUNCH.

Was launched from the Boat-Yard at Lees-town, on Wednesday last, the New Steam Boat PROVIDENCE, of 320 tons. She went down in elegant style, and sustained no material injury.

Several persons who wished to enjoy the satisfaction of riding down in her, were considerably bruised. One man came near drowning, having been wounded in several places and thrown into the river.

Tobacco Notes,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON: FRIDAY, MAY 14.

FRANCE.

A Royal decree of France, dated March 5, as will be seen in another part of to-day's Gazette, has appointed 59 new members to the chamber of peers. Many of them were distinguished in the revolution, and known to be warm adherents of Bonaparte. This is a stroke of policy, no doubt, on the part of Louis to avert some threatened political calamity. We are astonished that the emperor's friends should accept: for, however much we despise the Bourbon dynasty, we should like to see it put down, and another revolution produced, without the intervention of intrigue. Talleyrand, under every change, is always in the cabinet—always prince of Benevento; and it has been hoped that he was the only illustrious personage, in the kingdom, capable of distinguished corruption. But bad examples, set by the great, seem to be contagious. This we find in the recent annals of our own country.

A dissolution of the chamber of Deputies was much talked of. The ministry, as late as the 12th of March, found much opposition in that department of the legislature. The government party had drawn up a project of a law to increase the number of Deputies, and by this means leave a majority in the royal cause. Whether success will attend the scheme is quite uncertain. It is supposed the new peerage will consult the interest of the nation. This they may do for a time, in order to make their power more certain: but they cannot forget that they were once republicans under the auspices of the great, but unfortunate Napoleon; and the political feelings of veteran men cannot be entirely changed—although they appear to have been so far conquered as to induce an acceptance of kingly favor.

ENGLAND.

The markets in England continue to be overstocked with American and other produce. The prices of tobacco, cotton and rice were much reduced on the 18th of March. Our trade with that nation offers very little encouragement to commercial enterprise. Several houses in London and Liverpool, recently of high credit, have stopped payment. The eminent establishment of J. Barraud & Co. of the former place, failed for 200,000 pounds. Other European markets are in the same state of depression.

If our raw materials will not command an adequate price the other side of the Atlantic, America must of necessity become a manufacturing nation. Under a proper patronage of the government, we have no doubt this would speedily be the case. The vast productions of the earth require it. Why the necessity of exporting our produce, if the essentials and luxuries of life can be furnished at home?

The time has been when the fostering hand of government was extended to domestic manufactures. Prosperity, then, gladdened every portion of the union. The factories in Kentucky—the factories in our own town and neighborhood presented a delightful scene of industrious bustle. They are now still. They are the decayed and decaying monuments of the genius and enterprise of former years; all for the want of that encouragement from our political rulers. This is a favorable era to revive them. The monied pressure and commercial dulness that every where exist, should arouse the patriotic feelings of every class of citizens; and prompt them to manly exertions on this interesting subject. There is but little wanted for the purpose. We have the raw materials—we have the mechanics—and machinery of every description is accessible. It is necessary only for a few influential capitalists to commence the work—the poorer class will aid—and public opinion, and public interest, will coerce governmental sanction.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The different articles under the South American head, in our paper of to-day, furnish the best comment on the success of the patriots. The peaceful possession of Lima, the defeat and expulsion of the savage Morillo, and the different triumphs on the Main, argue well for the speedy independence of our southern brethren. Were Mexico now conquered, but little would remain to be done. The independents have characterized themselves for perseverance. A great cause, well supported, never fails. The old maxim—"Forti et fideli nil difficile"—"Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful," happily applies to the patriots. Hearts overflowing with the holy principles of liberty and freedom do not esteem operations difficult, which others would, who are less interested. Emancipation from the galling yoke of Spanish tyranny is the great object to which they ultimately look. That is the haven for which they have embarked—it is there they will arrive in spite of shoals and quicksands.

Yrujo is carried into Ferdinand's ministry. He appears to be making considerable preparations for the summer and fall, in obtaining transports and money. Before he carries his projects into execution, however, the patriots will have too firm a hold to be resisted. Indeed we expect the preparations are more formidable on paper than they are in reality.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.

It is time that the people were turning their attention to the subject of their next chief magistrate. Old etiquette would pronounce this too early a period to say anything about it. The mass of the electors, say some, should not bestow a single thought, until next session of the Legislature convenes—and a grand caucus is held for the purpose of nominating and

cramping down their throats, such a person as their wisdom may select. Something of this kind was attempted last winter: but no decisive step was taken. Two gentlemen, not necessary to be named, did, through the long vista of twenty months, take a peep at the gubernatorial chair, and chair of the senate. We hope, however, that was the last time either of the personages will feast their eyes. There is better stuff, for governor and lieutenant governor, in Kentucky at this time.

The importance of mature reflection, concerning suitable persons to fill both these high offices, will be at once seen. We require a distinguished man for governor, to redeem the executive character of the state. We should have an excellent lieutenant governor, lest death should again deprive us of the more experienced officer. The political eye-teeth, to use a trite saying, of the state ought to be cut, after having been once politically cheated. Who, five years ago, would have dreamed of living to see a federalist at the head of the state? A hint that such an event would ever occur, would have insulted nine-tenths of the people of Kentucky. Yet, strange to tell—we are under the yoke of merciless tyranny.

Let vigilance in our future choice be the watch-word. It is not necessary to wait for the Frankfort caucus. Our suffrages are not to be legislated away, either in or out of the Hall. If we can find a person for governor who has performed illustrious deeds; the better part of whose life has been spent in the service of an endeared country; whose integrity is above suspicion—if the mind's eye can rivet itself upon such a man, the honest part of the community will support him.

It is but little more than a year now until the election of governor. Neighborhoods, towns and counties ought to converse among themselves relative to a suitable person for the chief magistracy. If any one is fixed upon, in this way, no doubt he would serve, be his engagements what they might.

SEMINOLE WAR.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON's speech on this subject has been re-printed in England, as the best in defence of the operations of Gen. Jackson in Florida.

If we may judge from the prints in London and Liverpool, the result of the discussion in the house of representatives, approving Jackson's conduct, has produced immense dissatisfaction throughout the whole British empire. Arbutnot and Ambrister are claimed by the writers as British subjects. Parliament stands pledged to take up the matter.

Neither the report of the senate, the threats of Gen. Jackson, the strictures, nor Gen. Laoc's reply—had reached England at the last date.

POLITICAL MISFORTUNE.

The notorious and troublesome JOHN RATHBORN of Roanoke, is again elected to congress from the state of Virginia.

THE FRANKFORT MEETING.

Yesterday was the day, appointed by the hand-bill notice, for a meeting of the people of Franklin to discuss the distressed situation of the country—and to recommend alleviating measures. We do not know distinctly the means they may have recommended—and shall, for this week, defer any remarks. An effort, we have no doubt, will be made, to convene the legislature—to cause the banks to suspend specie payments—and to advise the passage of a law extending the time of reprieve.

YELLOW STONE EXPEDITION.

The gentlemen who accompany this expedition are distinguished for military and general science. The officer, of which we spoke some time since, Gen. T. S. JESSUP, passed through Lexington last week on his way to St. Louis. Maj. LONO, of the engineer department, we know possesses the most exalted merit; and our information gives to his companions all the necessary attributes for their business. Gen. Jessup will direct the military operations of the Missouri. This able selection of men to explore the vast western regions, is in accordance with other distinguished acts of Mr. CALHOUN's administration.

From the London Statesman.

On America's rising Greatness.—By looking over the Newspapers of the three great sea ports of America, any man, without being a statesman, may discover the gigantic growth of this infant state in the new world; but if the politician examines its treaties with the different powers it is connected with, he cannot but discover its *wise and firm policy*.—Nothing can shake it in any one respect. Even with Great Britain it has so far gained its point with respect to the great article of the fisheries, that a middle-aged man may live to see the time when the Americans will enquire of us what business we have to fish on their shores and beds. In fact, our state is attenuating by luxury and extravagance, their's is acquiring additional strength by temperance and economy.

Sir W. Jones ('tis thought in the muse recall'd) says—

Beyond the vast Atlantic deep
A dome by viewless Genii shall be reared;
The walls of Adamant, compact and steep,
The portals with sky-tintured gems embellished.

There, on a lofty throne, shall Virtue stand;
To her the youth of Delaware shall kneel,
And when her smiles rain plenty o'er the land,
Bow, TYRANTS, bow beneath the avenging steel.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

Governor Brooks, the federal candidate, is re-elected by a majority of about 5000 votes over Mr. Crowninshield, the republican candidate, being about 2500 less majority than he obtained at the last preceding election.

MARSHAL GROUCHY.

A pamphlet in the French language has been issued by Marshal Grouchy, containing observations on Gen. Gougaud's narrative of the campaign of 1815, and a refutation of assertions of other writers in relation to the battle of Waterloo.

An abstract of this pamphlet has been prepared for the Analytic Magazine—and the following are the outlines of the marshal's case.

The Prussians began their retreat after the battle of Ligny, at ten o'clock in the night of the 16th June. Marshal Grouchy did not receive his orders to pursue them, until noon the next day, at Fleurus; the several corps of his army could not be collected and put in motion, until 3, P. M. seventeen hours after the enemy had left Ligny.

From the official reports, the Prussians retreated with 95,000 men—Grouchy's force was 52,000.

Napoleon was ignorant of the direction of the Prussian columns: he left it to Grouchy to ascertain their route, ordering him to complete their defeat so soon as he should reach them; and to communicate with him, (Napoleon) who was then advancing to attack the British army.

Grouchy moved to Grenoble; the last of his corps (Gerard's) arriving there at ten o'clock on the night of the 17th, a distance of about four leagues from Fleurus. The rain fell in torrents;—his cavalry detached beyond the town, fell in with the extreme rear of a Prussian guard of cavalry—was ordered to pursue them vigorously, and not to lose sight of them.

Grouchy reported to Napoleon from Gembloux, which place he left at daylight on the 18th, pursuing the route of the enemy through Saravallian towards Wavres; he reported to Napoleon again from Saravallian; after driving a strong Prussian guard, he took post in that part of the town of Wavres, which lies on the left bank of the river Dyle, arriving there at about 2 o'clock, P. M. his troops not having halted since they left Gembloux.

During the affair at Wavres, he heard a canonade on his left—supposed it was Napoleon engaged with the British— but considered it his duty to operate on the Prussian army, which he believed concentrated before him, to prevent their making a movement towards Waterloo. Vandamme's corps, under G's orders, was actively engaged during the rest of the day in attempting to force the passage of the Dyle, & Gerard's, though with less energy was making a similar attempt at Bielge, below; the enemy crowned the opposite heights, occupied the village of Bielge, and mill of that name, and extended towards Limette, his position was strong, and the nature of the ground rendered it difficult to estimate his numbers. Grouchy was then ignorant that at day light, while he was moving from Gembloux, Blucher had detached from Wavres, Bulow's corps, which, about the time of G's army reaching Wavres, were appearing on the heights of St. Lambert, (3 leagues from Wavres) ready to fall upon Napoleon. And even had the Marshal been apprized of the movement, he could not have prevented it, or have reached Waterloo in time to have afforded aid to Napoleon, unless he could have given wings to his soldiers. It thus appears that the enemy in his retreat had the advance of Grouchy 17 hours—that between three o'clock, P. M. of the 17th, and two o'clock, P. M. of the 18th, he had marched ten leagues, through bad weather, and bad roads—and that when he reached Wavres, the decisive blow was striking at Waterloo—that he lost no time in his movements is evident; and if their direction was known and approved by Napoleon, the censures cast upon the military conduct of Grouchy are preposterous; that point is settled by the following expressions in the dispatch of Soult, chief of Napoleon's staff, dated from the field of battle, at one o'clock P. M. of the 18th of June.

"M. Le Marechal—You have written at 2 o'clock this morning to the emperor that you are marching upon Saravallian. This movement is in conformity to the dispositions of his majesty, which have been communicated to you."—*Frank. Gaz.*

BALTIMORE APRIL 25.

Funeral of Alexander C. Hanson.—The funeral of Alexander C. Hanson, was attended yesterday afternoon, at the place of his residence, about ten miles from this city, by a large number of his neighbors and a very respectable number of gentlemen from this city; by the late and present governor of the state of Maryland, one of the executive council, the attorney general, all the Judges of the courts of this district, and the chief justice of the city court of Baltimore.—The Right Rev. Dr. Kemp officiated, and delivered on the occasion, a very interesting and impressive address.

NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

William Teller, who, as published in our paper last summer, was imprisoned in Albany on the charge of having stolen a certain public record, and having placed in its room a forged record, was tried and convicted at the late court of oyer and terminer in that city, and sentenced to be confined in the state prison for life.—*Com. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, APRIL 25.

Capt. BIDDLE, of the Ontario Sloop of War, just arrived at Annapolis, from a two years' cruise round Cape Horn and in the South Sea, is at present in this city. It is hoped the public will be allowed to enjoy the benefits of his observations during his cruise; and that we

shall have an account from him, or some other officer of the ship, of the many occurrences during the voyage, and whilst in South American ports, which are worthy of note. Such an account would excite an interest something allied to that which was generally produced by the first authentic accounts of Com. PORTER's gallant and adventurous cruise in the same seas.—*Nat. Intel.*

Capt. J. D. HENLEY, commanding the frigate Congress, now lying at Annapolis, and ready for a voyage even more extensive than that from which the Ontario has returned, has also been on a visit to this city. This vessel, it is said, will visit the East India ports; and it is believed will be the first national ship of the United States which has ever visited those ports. In her passage down the Atlantic coast, she will land at Rio Janeiro Mr. GRAHAM, our Minister to the Brazils. As soon as he is prepared to embark, the vessel will sail.—*Id.*

NEW YORK, APRIL 27.

Mr. POLETICA, Ambassador from Russia, arrived at this port last evening, in the ship Magnet, from Bordeaux.

A gentleman who arrived in town last yesterday, passenger in the Magnet, from Bordeaux, left Marseilles on the 10th March. The Erie sloop of war arrived there the same day, in six days from Messina, where she left the residue of the American squadron, all well. Mr. Shaler was to embark in the Erie for Messina. A schooner arrived from Philadelphia on the 8th, and another schooner was to sail for Philadelphia in a few days.—*Nat. Int.*

MONTREAL, APRIL 12.

A Duel was fought here yesterday morning, between Mr. O'Sullivan, attorney, and Dr. Caldwell; the former is supposed to be mortally wounded, the latter is also dreadfully wounded in the arm. It was occasioned by a piece which appeared in the last *Confrat*, written by the latter against the former, concerning the Montreal Hospital business—but you will soon learn, no doubt, all the particulars. False honor! dreadful intonation!

NEW PAPERS OF MERIT.

The St. LOUIS ENQUIRER is a paper which has been some time in existence at St. Louis; but it is of late only that it is known to be under the superintendence of Col. Th. H. Benton, an attorney of that place, formerly of Tennessee, who possesses highly respectable talents and acquirements. His paper may be ranked among the best in the western country, or indeed in any part of America. It is distinguished for editorial ability, sound politics, and an enlightened devotion to the interests of the western country.

The SOUTHERN PATRIOT, of Bowling Green, Ky. is a paper of recent date, and highly respectable pretensions. It appears to take a correct and enlightened course, and to maintain it with ability and firmness.

The GEORGIAN, published at Savannah, is a paper of modern date and very considerable merit. It is edited by Dr. John M. Harney, formerly of Bardonia, Ky. who has distinguished himself by his poetical writings, and particularly by his poem entitled "Christine."

The INDEPENDENT PRESS, published at Natchez, by P. Isler, Esq. is a new paper distinguished by its boldness and independence; it is also conducted with ability, and appears to deserve the patronage of the liberal of all parties.

SOMETHING NEW.

The merchants of this town have, within a few weeks past, been excessively annoyed by the seizures of their property to a large amount, by the surveyor of this port, acting, as he avers, under the special authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States. These instructions, (if any he may have received,) he refuses to exhibit, which we conceive it his duty to do. The seizures that have been made, were on the property of some of our most respectable merchants, who would never be concerned in smuggling, nor would they wish to defraud the revenue of a solitary cent.

We are in hopes that this notice may find its way to the proper department, so that the remedy may be applied, by the dismissal of the officer, and the protection of the property and the rights of our citizens, by a just construction and application of the revenue laws.

Public Advertiser.

Married.

In this town, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Mr. ROBERT W. JANUARY of Russellville, to Miss HANRIET POSTLETHWAIT, daughter of Capt. Joseph R. Postlethwait, of this town.

In the city of New York, on the 21st of last month, His Excellency DEWITT CLINTON, to Miss CATHERINE JONES, daughter of the late Dr. Thomas Jones.

Died.

In this place on the 11th inst. Mrs. TERESA PALMATER, consort of Mr. Wm. Palmater.

Tilford, Trotter & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, GOLD AND SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

For sale at Philadelphia prices. BOILING CLOTHS, from No. 3 to 7. Lexington, May 10, 1819.—201f

Elegant Carpeting.

Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO. Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, which they offer at a very reduced price. Jan. 1, 1819.—4

SILVER PLATED WARE.

David A. Sayre, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, on Main-street, next door to the Kentucky Gazette Office,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF PLATED WARE, Consisting of Bridle Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Martingale Hooks, Buckles and Slides; Bridles, and every description of Coach and Gig Harness Mounting. Also, a variety of elegant Coach Lace, Fringe and Tassels, with an assortment of Coach Springs and Steps, and Gig Springs, all of the first quality.

He has just received a few doz. MOROCCO SILKS, of the best quality; Also, some elegant HOG and SEAL SKINS, suitable for Saddlers, Horse Whips, Whip Thongs, Silk Lashes, and a general assortment of SADDLERY, which he will sell low for CASH, or a short credit.

He will also keep on hand, a general assortment of Brass and Iron, Shovels and Tongs, Door Knockers, Bells of all sizes, Still-Cocks, Rivets, and Gun Mounting.—And will receive orders for Casting all kinds of BRASS WORK for Machinery, Clocks, &c. &c. &c. Lexington, May 1819.—201f

N. B. Cash paid for old PEWTER, BRASS, COPPER and SILVER.

CASH FOR CORN.

The subscriber wishes to purchase 100 Barrels of CORN, FOR which he will pay Cash, in such notes as are received on deposit in the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington. LUKE USHER. Lexington, May 14, 1819.—2031f

Masonic.

A Stated meeting of Murray Lodge No. 35, will be held at the Lodge Room on Main Street, THIS EVENING at Seven o'clock. Punctual attendance from the members is expected.

J. E. PEARSON, Secy. Lex. May 14, 1819.

Tammany Society.

A MEETING of the Tammany Society, or Brethren of the Columbian Order, will be held at their Wigwag, on WEDNESDAY the 19th precisely at the going down of the sun. It is hoped that the brethren will give punctual attendance.

By order of the Grand Sachem, R. H. CHINN, Sec'y. Month of Flowers 19th Y. D. 327.

25 Dollars Reward.

LOST, on the 22d instant a pair of Saddle Bags, CONTAINING TAX BOOK & FEE-BILLS, which can be of no use to any person except myself. I presume some person, through mistake, has taken them from the Store of Wm. R. Morton & Co. Any person having them will oblige me by returning them to said store without delay.

CHARLES S. MORTON. Lexington, April 26th, 1819.—203t

Lexington Theatre.

THIS building, large and capacious, is situated on Water and Spring-streets, and for years past it has been occupied for theatrical displays in Lexington. It has recently received inside embellishments, to the amount of two thousand dollars in value.

The extent of the population of the town and neighborhood, the fine literary taste of those who constitute theatrical audiences; the liberality of the trustees in not imposing a tax on companies; and the distinguished encouragement the institution has heretofore received, renders Lexington, as it regards dramatic exhibitions, the Athens of the west. The building will hold an audience capable of yielding 6 or 700 dollars a night. The undersigned, being at this time the sole proprietor, offers the above described Theatre to Let on reasonable terms to any genteel company who may apply to him first. An Eastern company, on their way out, will find encouragement at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Lexington upon their arrival, Frankfort and Louisville, as well as at many of the smaller towns in Ohio and Kentucky.

LUKE USHER. Lexington, April 9, 1819.—1f

Eagle Powder Mills.

33 MILES SOUTH OF LEXINGTON, ON THE HICKMAN ROAD, William Roman & Telford, Trotter & Co. UNDER THE FIRM OF

Roman, Trotter & Co.

Manufacture GUN-POWDER, Which they will warrant of equal quality to any made in the United States.

Orders will be punctually attended to, and forwarded.

ROMAN, TROTTER & Co. Lexington, K. May 5, 1819.—101f

The above to be published in the *Fredonian*, *Chillicothe*, the *Inquirer*, *Cincinnati*; the *Public Advertiser*, *Louisville*; the *Sum*, *Vincennes*; the *Clarion*, *Nashville*; the *Enquirer*, *St. Louis*; the *Eagle*, *Mayville*, two months, and their bills to be forwarded to R. T. & Co.

No. 7, Cheap-side.

RECEIVED Yesterday, a replenishment of NEW & FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,

CONSISTING OF: Elegant Curb Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Superb Paste Crosses, Hair Breast Pins, Rich Wound Glass Ear Drops, Real Pearl do. do. Amulet do. mounted with Gold, Jet, Paste, Double and Single Collar, Fluted, Beaded and Plain Gold Finger Rings, Fine and Common Gold Ear Wires &c. All of which are offered at a very small advance, by the public's humble servant, JAMES M. PIKE. May 5—191f

FURS.

For Sale on good terms, 24 PACKS OF BEAVER

Containing 1750 pounds: THIS FUR was taken on the head waters of Arkansas and White Rivers, and is of a superior quality to that formerly taken on the same waters lower down, a sample of which may be seen at the House of Scherer & Johnson, in Lexington. Those wishing to purchase will call at the residence of the Subscriber in Mercer county, near the mouth of Dicks River. If the above furs are not disposed of privately before the 1st Monday in June, they will on that day be sold at public auction at Harrodsburg, on the public square, for ready money.

JOHN TAYLOR. May, 7.—191f

AUCTION SALES.

By Shreve & Combs.

This Evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. AT THEIR AUCTION ROOMS, WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE, An Elegant assortment of WATCHES & JEWELRY, CONSISTING OF ROCHILLE'S Patent Lever Gold Watches, English double cap'd. Stop and Second Silver do.

do. do. do. day of the month do. Plain Watches of various descriptions, Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Ear & Finger Rings, Pearl & Stone Set Breast Pins, Brooches &c. Also—A collection of

BOOKS,

Consisting of the Works of Swift, Addison, Cowley, Congreve, Akenside, Parrelle, Gay, Dyer, Savage and Phillips, Broome & Pitt, Buckingham & Landsdown, Milton, Somerville, Watts, Burke, Stewart, Ossian, Campbell and many others.

TOGETHER WITH Various Maps on Cloth and Rollers, Irish Quills, &c. &c. SHREVE & COMBS, Auctioneers and Com. Merchants. May 14, 1819.

SPRING GOODS.

Holderman, Pearson & Co. ARE just receiving a handsome supply of FASHIONABLE GOODS, which they offer for sale on liberal conditions, Consisting in part of

Fancy Muslins, Shoes, Kid, Prunelle & Insertion ditto, Morocco, Worked Flounces, Superfine Blue & Black CLOTHS, Canton Crapes, Do. CASIMERES, various colors, Do. CASIMERES, Blue and Yellow NANKES, Do. CASIMERES, Silks and Sattens, French Paper Hangings &c. &c. Lex. April 30—181f

Rich Jewelry, Silver-Work, Watches &c.

S. BRADFORD, HAS the pleasure of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and its vicinity, that he has just opened (opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank) an elegant assortment of

Rich Jewelry,

CONSISTING OF

Fine Pearl, Paste, Jet and Emerald Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, Gold, Amulet and Jet Necklaces, Toilette Boxes and Reticules, of superior quality to any former importations, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine and Common, Gold Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys, Gentlemen's Steel do. do. do. Also—An Elegant Assortment of Silver Watches, Gift Sale Wares, &c.

SILVER WORK,

Of every description, Manufactured on the shortest notice, and warranted not inferior to any heretofore made in the western country. Orders from a distance for any description of Silver Work, punctually attended to. The highest price in Cash given for OLD SILVER. Lexington, April 30—181f

ATTENTION!!

COURT OF ASSESSMENT. A CALL, court for the assessment of fines for the 42d Regt. will be held at Benj. Lanphear's Tavern, in Lexington, on Saturday 15th of May next, for the purpose of assessing fines in Capt. Hamilton Atchison's company, which was omitted through mistake at the last court of assessment, held on the last Monday in November, 1818; any member of said company feeling himself aggrieved, can apply to the court of assessment on that day. By order of the court of appeals, R. B. PARKER, capt. And pres. of the court of assessment. May 5—191f

Sixty fine Stall Fed BEEVES,

For Sale. Apply to E. WARFIELD. May 7.—191f

Tobacco, Segars & Snuff,

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of the above articles of the best quality, which he will sell low for Cash. He still continues to carry on the TOBACCO MANUFACTURING business in all its branches, on Upper-street, three doors above Church alley. Orders for the above articles will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. BENJ. LOTSPEICH. May 4th, 1819.—191f

NEW SHOES.

C. P. Butler,

Has Just Received from Philadelphia, 3 TRUNKS LADIES KID & MOROCCO SHOES,

Which with those on hand make his assortment equal to any in the place. Lex. May 7.—191f

Just Received, and for Sale by SHREVE & COMBS,

25 BBLs. BROWN SUGAR, 4 do. Cog. BRANDY, 4 do. H. GIN, 24 PIPES S. M. WINE, 14 Boxes containing two doz. bottles each of MADEIRA, A large quantity of American and English Patent CUT NAILS—all of which will be sold unusually low. SHREVE & COMBS. April 13—161f

For Sale,

An Assortment of well Selected MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF DRY-GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and GROCERIES,

LATELY purchased by one of the firm in New York. Any person disposed to buy a tolerable Store for retailing, would doubtless be pleased with the prices, &c. For particulars, apply to SIMON BLEDSOE & Co. Cross Plains, Fayette county, April 30, 1819.—1f

Copying & Engrossing.

A PERSON having sufficient leisure, offers his services to copy Manuscripts, Engross on Parchment, Will, Records, Diplomas for Masters and Bachelors, Medical Diplomas, or Doctorates, with accuracy and dispatch. Apply to SHREVE & COMBS. March 5—1f

Blank Warrants,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LINES.

Written during a morning excursion, on a distant view of "WALNUT GROVE," the residence of Mr. D. HALSTED, near Lexington.

Awake my Lyre! attune each string,
And notes of softest cadence sing:
For sweet Retirement, blest by love,
Has chosen her seat in "WALNUT GROVE";
Where, oft by Sol's declining ray,
From bus'ness free, I love to stray,
Among the tall embow'ring trees,
Way'd by the cooling evening breeze:
Where all the varied feather'd throng,
Melodious trill their notes of song,
Till Cynthia, from the god of day,
Reflects her bright translucent may:
And twilight's soft and balmy dews,
Their rich and fragrant sweets diffuse.
There, too, I've seen affection's pow'r,
In friendship's sweet and social hour,
While youthful beauty's placid smile,
Would oft the cares of life beguile;
'Till the lone house clock's tinkling chime
Proclaim'd the lapse of fleeting time:
And bid those eyes, with pleasure bright,
Prepare to bid a kind good night.
And thus may friendship, virtue, love,
Forever dwell in "WALNUT GROVE!"

KENTUCKY BARD.

They may rail at this life.

BY T. MOORE.

They may rail at this life—from the hour I began it,
I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss;
And until they can show me some happier planet,
More social and bright, I'll content me with this.

As long as the world has such eloquent eyes,
As before me this moment enraptured I see,
They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, & me.

In Mercury's star, where each moment can bring them,
New sunshine and wit from the fountain on high,
Though the nymphs may have livelier poets to sing them,
They're none, even there, more enamour'd than I.

And, as long as this harp can be wakened to love,
And that eye its divine inspiration shall be,
They may think as they will of their Edens above,
But this earth is the planet for you, love, & me.

In the star of the west, by whose shadowy splendor,
At twilight so often we've roam'd through the dew,
There are maidens, perhaps, who have bosoms as tender,
And look, in their twilights, as lovely as you;
But, though they were even more bright than the green
Of that isle they inhabit in the heaven-blue sea,
As I never these fair young celestials have seen,
Why—this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.

As for those chilly orbs on the verge of creation
Whose sunshine and smiles must be equally rare;
Did they want a supply of cold hearts for that station,
Heaven knows we have plenty on earth we could spare.

Oh! think what a world we should have of it here,
If the haters of peace, of affection and glee,
Were to fly to Saturn's cold comfortless sphere,
And leave earth to such spirits as you, love, and me.

ANECDOTE.—FACT.

A very genteel, impudent looking young man was seen to enter a church in time of service—he paused at the entrance—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle—not a pew was opened—the audience were too busy for civility—he wheeled, and in the same manner performed a march, stepping, as if to Roslin Castle, or the dead march in Saul, and disappeared. A few moments after, he re-entered with a huge block upon his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under—his countenance was immovable—again the good people stared, and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Then, for the first time, the reproach was felt. Every pew door in the house was instantly flung open! But no—the stranger was a gentleman—he came not there for disturbance—he moved not—smiled not; but preserved the utmost decorum, until the service was concluded, when he deliberately shouldered his block, and to the same slow step, bore it off, and replaced it where he had found it.

The congregation is now, the most polite and attentive to strangers, of any in America.—Balt. Tel.

Royal Munificence.—A gentleman in Massachusetts, lately sent King Henry, St. Domingo, one of Collin's elegant super royal quarto bibles. The present was gratefully received, and a few days after the gentleman received from the King a letter of thanks, enclosing a draft for six thousand dollars.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.
Take away your expensive follies, and you will have little reason to complain of Hard Times.

Superb Pearl Ornaments.
CONSISTING OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE
Head Ornaments, Lockets, Brooches and Breast-Pins, just received by JAMES M. PIKE.
No. 7, CHEAPSIDE,
WHICH for richness and elegance, never have been equalled by any former importations; the ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
Lex. April 9th—tf

CINCINNATI PORTER.
JUST received from the Brewery of Messrs. Perry & Raily, Cincinnati, a supply of **Very Superior Porter,** WHICH is offered for sale to retailers on my usual moderate terms, and shall receive from time to time an additional supply.
W. CONNELL.
April 9, 1819—tf

Seebree & Johnsons,
CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS,
(Nearly opposite the Branch Bank of the U. S.)
HAVE just opened, and will constantly keep on hand, for sale, either by retail or wholesale, an assortment of
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.
CONSISTING OF—
BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, BLANKETS,
CASSINETS, HARD-WARE,
SATTINETS, NAILS of every description, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of HANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, and WRAPPING PAPER.
Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

New & Cheap Goods.
OPPOSITE THE OLD MARKET HOUSE.
THE subscribers have just opened an elegant and complete assortment of **MERCHANDIZE,** which they will sell at their usual reduced prices, for cash. A few of the articles of which the stock consists, are
Super blue, black and fancy coloured broad cloths
Do do do do do pelisse do
Spotted ratinets, cassimeres, flannels and Salisbury flannels
Black, blue, orange, scarlet, green and brown, plain and twilled bombazets
Rose and point blankets
Irish shawls and sheetings
Steam loom and cambric shirtings
Silk, cotton and worsted hose, and every description of fancy articles
An extensive variety of black and colored Morocco boots and shoes, for ladies, and Boots for gentlemen
Together with an entire assortment of Liverpool ware.
GEO. TROTTER & SON.
Jan. 15—tf

Just Received,
20 BOXES of REAL MUSCATEL RAISINS, in fine order.
ARCMBAL & NOUVEL.
Lex. April 23—17

HARD-WARE.
TO the amount of about \$10,000, well selected, for sale on credit 12 months, at a low advance, by
J. P. SCHATZELL,
Main street, Lexington.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

NEW GOODS.
Arcambal & Nouvel,
Main street, fronting the Old Market Place.
HAVE just received their full supply, consisting of London superfine and common Cloths and Cassimeres; Rose, Point and Duflin Blankets; Flannels, Coatings, Sattinets, Stockingnet, Velvet Cord, Worsted Shirts and Drawers, Swandown and Toilett Vesting; Irish Linens, Steam Loom and Cambric Shirtings; 3-4, 6-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Irish Diapers; Pelisse Cloths, Plush and Merino Trimmings; Bombazets; Damask, Imitation, and Waterloo Shawls; Flag and Bandanna Handkerchiefs; Merino nett Shawls; Silk Umbrellas; fine and common Morocco Shoes, black and colored Prunelle d'Inde; Ladies' and Gentlemen's furred Gloves, &c. &c.
A large assortment of DELAWARE, HARD-WARE, GROCERIES and PAPER HANGINGS.
Also,
3 qr. casks 4th proof Cognac Brandy
2 qd. do. L. P. Madeira Wine.
Lex. Dec. 25, 1818—tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co.
(In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex.)
HAVE on hand a large assortment of **MERCHANDIZE,** consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the
DRY GOODS LINE,
GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF
HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEEN'S WARE.
Also, best manufactured
PITTSBURGH NAILS,
SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
All of which will be sold on the best terms.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—tf

Notice.
THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the
Rope-Making Business,
In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in CASH for HEMP, delivered at said Walk, where BALE ROPE, CA-BLES and TARRED ROPE, of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of **HEMP.**
MORRISON & BRUCE.
Lexington, Jan. 15, 1819—tf

Hope Powder Mills,
One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford Road.
JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL,
HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with **SPENCER COOPER,** for the purpose of manufacturing GUN-POWDER, &c. &c. the firm of
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.
All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at their Mills.
SPENCER COOPER & CO.
Jan. 1, 1819—tf

Select Female Academy.
EDWARD CASSIDY
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he will open the above institution on Monday the 26th inst. in the house, corner of Main and Upper streets, formerly occupied by Mr. Thos. Essex, at the reception of Young Ladies, (the number to be limited to 30) in the following branches, viz:
Reading, on Walker's principles,
Analytic Penmanship,
Arithmetic,
English Grammar, embracing punctuation, Composition,
Geography, ancient & modern,
Chronology,
History,
Rhetoric,
Astronomy,
Stereography, and Use of the Globes.
Terms.—\$30 PER ANNUM, or \$25 PER SESSION.
E. C. forbears to speak of his own abilities as a teacher, or to recommend himself to the public through the medium of an advertisement, but hopes his experience and success as a female tutor, will insure him the patronage of an enlightened public. The object of this institution will be, to give the solid endowments of a useful education, and not to instill those principles that those of morality, and what the influence of a benign religion incalculates.
Lexington, April 21st, 1819—17-14

Land For Sale.
THE Subscriber will sell a Section of first rate land, lying near new Lexington, in the state of Indiana. There are several small improvements on the tract, and a fine flush creek runs through it.—There are also several first rate springs. Hence it is most admirably calculated for both farming and raising of stock.
Also, a quarter section of the same quality of land without improvement, lying still nearer to the said town.
Also, a quarter section lying between Ripley Court House and the town of Madison, Indiana.
The foregoing tracts will be sold on a credit of two years, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond and approved security. On the first mentioned tract there is a good improvement and a first rate spring.
Enquire of the Subscriber, living in Lexington, Ky. or of Henry Thornton Esq. of Madison, Indiana.
SAMUEL MAXWELL.
March 26,—13—84

By the President of the U. States.
WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale, when surveyed.
Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the territory of Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:
On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 1, east—9, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13, in range 4, east.
On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.
On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 12, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west.
On the first Monday in January, 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 13 and 14, west—10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 15, west—11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.
And sales shall be held at Calaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 8—9, 10 and 11, in range 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Printers of Newspapers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.
17-37

House to Rent.
TO Rent or Lease for a term of years, a two story house, two doors below the Gazette Office, at present occupied by James M. Pike. Possession can be given the 12th March. For further particulars, apply to
M. FISHEL.
February 26th, 1819—tf

HEMP.
THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND, Given for Hemp.
Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KIRKS, dec'd. on Water-street.
HENRY WATT.
Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

A Runaway in Jail.
WAS committed to my custody on the 19th inst. as a run away, a NEGRO MAN called LEWIS, of the following description: he is near 30 years old, nice made, about 5 feet 10; his colour is that of a dark mulatto, round, full, smooth face, with whiskers, long broad, sharp nose, a lively eye and small eyebrows, low forehead and short negro hair, has an agreeable voice, speaks quick, and intelligent; has a brown surtout, grey lining coat and overalls, one black satten and two striped swandown vests, a white fur hat, and good shoes, and is a shoe-maker.
He says that he belongs to the estate of David Batey, dec'd. in Daviess county, Tennessee; that he was hired to Robert Johnston, about five miles south from Nashville, from whom he ran away on the 14th inst. with a white man by the name of Robert Black, (with whom he was apprehended in Lexington.)
The Negro claims two Mares of the following description: one is a BAY, 14 hands high, 4 years old, a white curl on each fore leg, shod before; the other a SOULENE, 9 or 10 years old, same height of the bay, with a star and some white specks in her face and on her near jaw, no shoes on; they are at Keen's stable.
A letter has been directed to Mr. Johnston; but the uncertainty of the Negro's statements, renders this advertisement necessary.
N. PRENTISS, Jailor P. O.
Lexington, April 30, 1819—18-3
N. B. It is possible that the printers at Nashville might oblige their friend, by giving the above one or two insertions.

McQuie's Tobacco.
HAVING been fully apprised that Tobacco of very inferior quality, not manufactured by us, has frequently been sold under our name, thereby tending to the injury of the reputation of our own manufacture—We, therefore, in justice to ourselves, hereby make it known that we have resolved effectually to warrant the quality of all the manufactured Tobacco which we put into market; and as we do positively hold ourselves responsible for the quality of our Tobacco, we shall, of course, have none sold (if we regard our interest) which is not good—as we trust, that from a fair and candid comparison, it will be found equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the United States.
J. & W. McQUIE.
May 26, 1818—(Jan. 1, 1819—tf)

State of Kentucky:
PAYETTE CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
William Ellis, Complainant,
Against
John Gosney, William Gosney, Prichard Gosney, James Gosney, Asa Chapman and Sally, his wife, Asa Lion and Nancy his wife, Fielding Gosney and Willis Ashby and Polly his wife heirs of William Gosney deceased.—Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant aforesaid by his counsel and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant Fielding Gosney is not an inhabitant of said Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this Court. On the motion of the said complainant by his Counsel, it is ordered that unless the said Defendant, Fielding Gosney do appear here on or before the tenth day of our next June Term and answer the complainant's bill, the same will be taken for confessed against him, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized News Paper published in this state for two months successively.
A copy.
THOS. BODLEY, C. F. C. C.
March, 26,—13—84

State of Kentucky,
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Henry Laughlin's heirs &c. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and with leave of the court, filed and swore to his bill of reviver herein—And it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants Robert Lackey, William Douglas, and the unknown heirs of Isabella Douglas his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laughlin, John Laughlin, Joseph Clay, Matthew Clay, Amanda Clay, Bryant Oneal, Robert Carnes, Henry Carnes, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Carnes, John Carnes, Robert Walkup, and Polly his wife, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, they having failed to enter their appearance herein and file their answers to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court: on motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendants, Robert Lackey, William Douglas, and the unknown heirs of Isabella Douglas, do appear on or before the first day of our next June term, the same will be taken as confessed against them. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.
A copy. Test. **DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.**
April 2—14—94

State of Kentucky,
MADISON CIRCUIT Set.—March Term, 1819.
Green Clay, Complainant,
Against
Samuel Estill, &c. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Charles Lee, is no inhabitant of this Commonwealth, and he having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said Charles Lee, do appear on or before the first day of our next June term of this court, enter his appearance herein and file his answer to the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper printed in this state for two months successively.
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April 2—14—94

United States of America,
Seventh Circuit Court, 7th sct.
Kentucky District.
November Term, 1818.
Alexander Cranston & Co.—comps.
against
John P. Schatzell, &c.—defes.
IN CHANCERY.

JOHN H. HANNA, Clerk of the Seventh Circuit Court of the United States in and for the District of Kentucky, do hereby certify that the order of injunction awarded herein, restraining the defendant Schatzell from disposing of the effects of the Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. was at the present term rescinded, and that the said John P. Schatzell has been invested with power and authority to receive and collect all money due to the said firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. and John P. Schatzell, and to settle and adjust all accounts which relate to the partnership.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Court—this 22d day of December 1818, and of the Independence of the United States the 43d.
JOHN H. HANNA.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to J. P. Schatzell, or the late Firm of J. P. Schatzell & Co. are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who alone is authorized to receive the same. Those to whom said firm stand indebted will also please to apply to him for settlement.
J. P. SCHATZELL.
Lexington, Jan. 1, 1819—4f

The Editors of the Nashville Whig, Louisville Courier, Natchez Republican, New Orleans Gazette, Charleston S. C. City Gazette, New York Mercantile Advertiser, Relf's Philadelphia Gazette, & Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, are requested to insert the above advertisement three times and forward their accounts to the Kentucky Gazette Office for payment.

Thomas Essex & Co.
BOOKBINDERS & STATIONERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have removed their establishment next door to the store now occupied by Messrs. Holderman, Pearson & Co. opposite the court house, on Main street, where they will constantly keep on hand—Blank Books, of every description. Banks, Public Offices and Merchants, can be supplied with every thing in their line, on the best terms and on the shortest notice. They have now for sale a quantity of Writing and Wrapping Paper, School Books, &c.
N. B.—A first rate Workman, well recommended, will meet with liberal wages and constant employ by applying as above.
March 19—12f

For Sale or to Rent,
A COTTON FACTORY,
Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines, WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is situated in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to
R. & W. B. LONG.
Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

To stand this season at the Hotel Stables in Lexington,
SWEEPER.

A LARGE fine Roan or Iron Grey stallion, rising eight years old, who made his two first seasons in Lincoln county, the third at this place, and the fourth in Bourbon county: his stock bids fair to be valuable. He will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the season, a promise note payable on or before the 25th December next, or Eight Dollars when the mare is put. This price is higher than what he has ever stood at before, but from the appearance of his colts, I think him justly entitled to the additional price.

PEDIGREE.
SWEEPER was got by Pioning, who was got by Rockingham; Rockingham was taken from the British in the Revolutionary war, and when twenty-four years old was sold for two thousand four hundred dollars. He was purchased notwithstanding this high price, made a fortune by him. Sweeper's dam was by old Sportsman, a very fine horse also. Sweeper is a handsome roan or iron grey, rising eight years old, is about sixteen hands and a half high, in every respect well made, and I think one of the best brood horses I ever saw. The season to end the 10th of July.
WILLIAM T. BANTON.
Lexington, April, 1819—17-4f

Notice.
MESSRS. Robert Lackey, William Douglas, and the unknown heirs of Isabella Douglas his wife, Henry Laughlin, Charles Laughlin, John Laughlin, Joseph Clay, Matthew Clay, Amanda Clay, Bryant Oneal, Robert Carnes, Henry Carnes, Alexander Carnes, Ralph Carnes, John Carnes, Robert Walkup, and Polly his wife, I shall attend at Madison Court-house on the thirty first day of